The Humanities of Slavery, The law of Virginia has the following pro-

rision for persons of mixed birth: "The court of any county or corporation, upon satisfactory proof, by a white person, of the fact, may grant to any free person of mixed blood, resident therein, a certificate that he is not a negro; which certificate shall protect such person against the penalties and disabilities to which free negroes are subject

The Alexandria Gazette states that two men recently applied to the county court for the benefit of this law, and having proven that they were octoroons, the court certified that they were not negroes, and, therefore, were which the law attaches to free negroes in that Commonwealth.

It is only in the slave States that the courts would dare to do this. In the free States, all parties seem to think it necessary to relieve themselves from the taint of Abolitionism, and from the consequent suspicion of a desire to give the negro equal rights, by extending the legal disabilities of black men, even to persons having a great preponderance of the blood of our own race, for the sake of visiting it on the fractional portion-sometimes infinitesimal-of African blood. That we should be willing to degrade fifteen parts of our own proud and mythical Anglo-Saxon blood, merely to gratify a prejudice against the other sixteenth part of African blood, a preindice which is founded entirely on the great superiority of the fifteen-sixteenths of his blood, is one of the incomprehensible mysteries of the human mind.

If our blood is so very superior, why should ninety-nine parts of it be overcome by one leaven never leavened so large a lump. We to be encouraging the Druses, and aidin know this is an instinctive prejudice, one of them with the public stores and amunition our strongest and holiest sentiments, which shows our superior nature, and all that sort of thing. The mulatto children in the streets than sixty Christian villages, each containing are living witnesses of that. When white men introduce this blood from the blackest Africans into the veins of their own children, we need no further evidence that this prejudice is utterly irradicable, and one of our highest instincts. But this prejudice is come in contact with one part of the inferior blood? These are mysteries which we do not pretend to fathom. But it seems that a different rule prevails in the slave State of Virginia; yet they have always claimed to understand the peculiar institute of high blood. There, a man more white than black, is legally not a negro. Here a man may be twenty-nine parts while, but if the thirtieth part is known to be African, we insist that he shall be legally a negro. This momentous doctrine forms a plank in one of the party platforms in this State. "Tantone animis callestibus iraf"-such are the eternal princi-

ples of political parties. We also exclude them from our public schools. According to a recent learned de-cision of Judge Peck, of the Ohio Supreme Court, all children with any mixture of African blood are, for educational purposes, Africans; therefore they are, by law, excluded from the schools where white children go. If there are twenty of these black and colored children to attend a school in any district. or forty districts in the State out of about 1,500. Thus our glorious system of common principle that the public safety requires that principle that the public safety requires that nity to slay a Christian, he regards as incurchildren should be educated at the public expense, to prevent them from becoming burabove its fundamental principle, that the very persons most liable to become public burdens

are excluded from the schools. In a town, within our observation, where the public school system has been perfected, as it is called, so that it was announced that the means of a complete education were within the reach of all, a girl, nearly white, was excluded from the higher grades of the schools on account of her complexion. She atrocious barbarism, impotent for anything went to Oberlin and completed her studies in schools not founded on State necessity, There may have been some palliation in this case, from the fact that a white complexion was the only superiority that could be asserted for the daughters of the superior race, and the contrast in attainments might have been made mortifying by that in color. But this is the way that a perfect system of public education works. But would we have the children of our first citizens mixed up with the rule of a Catholic Potentate over Cathall sorts of complexions in the public schools? By no means. We have the utmost respect for our first citizens, and for our color. That is the reason why we take an interest in the seven-eighths of white blood in a man of visible admixture. But this we do say, in the insolence of conquerers! regard to our public schools: the only principle on which the right to take money by compulsion from one man, to edunecessary to the safety of society and of the State, that children should be educated, to keep them from becoming dangerous to society and a burden to the State, as criminals and paupers. This necessity begins with the destitute, the poor and the abject. They are exposed to ignorance, temptation and crime. Consequently they have the first claim upon the public means of education. The children of our first citizens do not constitute any part of this public necessity. Their parents are able to provide for them; therefore, they must wait till the most destitute are served.

If there is any honesty in the principle on

which our public schools are founded, if the system has a right to exist, the children of colored people have the first right in the

schools. Any system which does not first

provide for them has no foundation to stand on,

to take the matter into their own hands: but it would certainly be the hight of absurdity for the rich to ask that the poor be driven out of schools founded to educate the desti tute, to make them sufficiently select for their children. We have sufficient caste already in society, without the State's assist-

Humanity always had a propensity for carrying its nose in air, and seeing only at a long focus. Our humanity now all runs to slavery; but we speak with due deliberation when we say that slavery is a humane relation, compared with that between the white and colored races in the free States. We have alluded to but one or two features of this relation. Whatever concomitants slavery may have, it is a relation of protection to the inferior race, while in the free, States the relation is one of hostility.

In towns like Cincinnati there is no class excluded by law from the schools, for the number is so large that a separate provision is made by law; but we refer to the system as it operates throughout the State. Cincinnati pays a larger amount for the support of schools in other parts of the State, the exaction of which has no justification except public necessity; yet, by the school law, the not subject to the obligations and penalties first element of this public necessity is not provided for.

> Slaughter of the Christians in Turkey. A few years ago all Christendom was cor cerned for the preservation of the Turkish Empire from Russian aggression. The demand of the Czar for guarrantees for the protection of the Christians in Turkey was treated as a dishonest pretext for the acquisition of territory from the Turks. England, France and Sardinia took the field in a holy crusade to preserve the integrity of the Turkish dominions, and succeeded for the time in preventing any concession to the Russian demand.

Recent intelligence from Purkey is bringing the fruits of this holy war. The Druses, a warlike people, resembling the Bedouins in their customs, and of the Moslems faith, have opened a war of extermination on the Chrisas. Hundreds of villages have been sacked, and their inhabitants murdered indiscriminately, while the government has not part of African blood? Certainly so little only done nothing for their relief, but seems to be encouraging the Druses, and aiding

A correspondent of the London News states that in the District of Meten alone, no less a population of from 300 to 2,000 persons, were burned to the ground. Foreign property is not respected, and religious houses share the general destruction. A number of refugee Christians, peasants, nuns, priests, wome and children, flying from the Druses in Lebfounded on the superiority of our blood, and anon, sought refuge at the town of Sidon, how does it come that our regard for the superiority is marked by the degradation of fif- Druses of the neighborhood, in sight teen parts of this superior blood, because it has of the garrison of 200 Turkish soldiers in the town, some of them, it is said, assisting in the massacre. Hasbelya a village of 5,000 inhabitants, of whom 4,000 were Christians and the rest Druses, was attacked by the Druses. After some show of assisting the defense of the town, the Turkish troops joined the Druses, the Christians were overcome and indiscriminately slaughtered. Rashbeiya, a village of 3,000 inhabitants had

the same fate. The writer says: "The blood of thousands of Christians-"The blood of thousands of Christians— men, women and children, priests, and nuns, calls up from the ground in Syria for ven-geatice against the local authorities, who might so easily have prevented the fearful catastrophies which have taken place in this land since the 29th ult, but who have made it their determined policy to stand by and see Christians murdered, even helping the Druses to do what they have.'

This slaughter is accompanied by all the atrocities which so excited the horror of Christendom when related of the natives in India, by the British. This is the government that was preserved at the cost of so much of the blood and treasure of civilized the law makes provision for them. Other- | Europe. The Christian population in the wise it leaves them to ignorance and its con- Turkish dominions is greater than that of comitants. The provision will reach thirty the Turks; but their rights and property are held almost at the mercy of the Turks. It is unnecessary to relate here how a Turk reschools, which is founded entirely on the gards a Christian. To neglect an opportuthe Christians have been deprived of all redens on the public, has already got so far dress by the judicial tribunals, and have not been allowed to testify before them. Turkish justice is proverbial for its corruption, even among Turks; and to rob a Christian is re-

garded as doing God service. By all the rules of civilization, the Turkish Empire should have been wiped out by the Crimean War. The intervention of the Western Powers sacrificed all the interests of humanity and Christianity, and preserved an but cruel bigotry, merely to save a balance of physical power. Now the blood of thou-sands of the inhabitants of Turkey, whom Russia would have protected, cries out from the ground, against the Christian nations of

Western Europe. Is it not a peculiar fecture of philanthropy that Christian nations not only tolerate but maintain this atrocious rule over the millions of Christians in Tuckey, while they regard olic people to be necessarily so monstrous as to justify armed revolution. Especially is this feeling prominent in England, which taxes Catholic Ireland to support a Church which treats the religion of the Irish with

Eclipse of the Sun. This affair came off yesterday morning according to announcement. It hardly filled the public expectation. The hour was inconveniently early; and rising at an unusual hour is not calculated to induce the proper frame of mind to enjoy an exhibition which appeals entirely to the emotions. Then, the attempt of the newspapers to get up a furore in anticipation, excited expectations which must necessarily be disappointed. This is a fatality which inevitably follows when newspapers are controlled by "metropolitan facilities. The piece was too long, being protracted through two hours, a longer time than the attention of any audience can be maintained. Many left before it was through. The occultation was not perceptible, except through smoked glass. There was no appreciable darkness, and fowls did not go to roost as they do in first-class performances of this for we are continually showing by statistics that they have the greatest tendency to be-come public burdens as paupers or criminals. They are therefore entitled to the first, as

The eclipse has been extensively noticed that they have the greatest tendency to become public burdens as paupers or criminals. They are therefore entitled to the first, as well as the highest means of education that the State provides. If parents do not see fit to send their children to such schools as are created to supply the demands of public necessity, they have the means and the liberty

The Latest News BY TELEGRAPH TO THE DAILY PRESS.

Political News.

Augusta, Ga., July 17.—Several Georgia papers publish articles favorable to a union of the Douglas with the Bell and Everett men, but the result is uncertain.

PHILADRIPHIA, July 18.—Hon. H. Welsh, Chairman of the Democratic State Gommittee, has written a reply to Hon. Richard Vaux, elector at large, who refuses to conform with the compromise resolutions of the Committee, and declares his intention to vote for Mr. Douglas in any event on the authority of the Committee is tally competent to act upon all questions involving the working of the machinery of the party, the same as the National Executive Committee had power to supply the vacancy occasioned by the declination of Mr. Fitzpatrick.

The State Committee only recommends a particular course of action to the electors.

particular course of action to the electors whether it will imdertake to plan other names on the electoral ticket or submit the whole matter to the State Convention on

matters for future consideration.

Mr. Welsh, alluding to the schism of the party, says tens of thousands of Democratis are as much inclined to respect the nomination made by the meeting of the gentlemen at the Maryland Institute, as the meeting at the Front-street Theater, yet they are closely united in desiring a change to strike a comunited in desiring a chance to strike a com-mon blow at the enemies of the Union and Constitution. He quoted from Vaux's speech at Reading, to show that the Democratic party has nothing to do with the past or pre-cedents, and urges his consideration of the compromise resolutions to defeat the Re-

publicans.

Bostos, July 18.—Bowdoin Square, and all the approaches to the Revere House, were closely packed last night. In response to enthusiastic calls, Mr. Douglas spoke about ten minutes from the portico.

Other addresses were made by Oliver Stephens, Hon. E. K. Smart, of Maine, and E. C. Bailey, editor of the Boston Herald. Previous to the speaking, several hundred citizens shook hands with Mr. Douglas in the main parlor of the hotel.

Duayque, July 18.—The Dean Congressional Convention of the Second District of Iowa, held at Gedar Rapids on the 17th, nominated Ben M. Samuels for Congress.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 18.—The Douglas State ratification meeting here to-day was hardly up the to expectations in regard to the attendance, which is rather small. Among the speakers are Mesers. Pugh and Vallandigham, of Ohio. There is a torch-light procession to-night. SPRINGFIELD, Mo., July 18.—At a Breckin

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., July 18.—At a Breckin-ridge ratification meeting at Bolivar, on the 16th inst., Hon. C. W. Price was nominated for Congress in opposition to Hon. John S. Phelps. He has accepted, and will return to Missouri to canvass the district. He will get a large vote.

St. Louis, July 18.—At the Union County Convention to-day, Albert Todd was nom-inated for Congress, long term. A full county and legislative ticket was also nom-inated.

FRANKFORT, Ky., July 18,—At the Demogratic State Convention to-day, seventy-seven counties were represented. Clinton McCarthy was unanimously nom-inated for Clerk of the Court of Appeals. Mr. Breckinridge was serended this even-ing, and responded in an eloquent speech,

professing devotion to the Union, &c. NEW YORK, July 18.—A Breckinridge meeting at the Cooper Institute to-night was fully attended. John H. Brower presided. Speeches were made by Danl. S. Dickinson, Chas. O'Connor, and others.

SCHERRCTADY, N. Y., July 18 .- A Housto

SCHENGTADY, N. Y., July 18.—A Houston meeting met at noon to-day, with not over twenty persons present. After affecting a temporary organization, with James L. Adams, of Winchester, as Chairman, the meeting took a recess. A mass meeting is called for this evening.

The Convention reassembled at three o'clock. J. S. Van Rannsalaer was chosen Chairman. An address in favor of Sam Houston for the Presidency, was offered, and, after a warm discussion, which nearly terminated in a row, was adopted. Commodore Stockton, of N. J., was named as Vice-President, to run with Houston.

A Committee was appointed to name an

A Committee was appointed to name an Electoral Ticket, and, upon reporting, the Chairman resigned, and with many others, withdrew from the Convention, which shortly afterward broke up in an indiscrimi-

Washington, July 18.—Gen. Bickley has published an address to the Knights of the Golden Circle, in Virginia and other Southern States. They are ordered to repair to

He says the citizens of Texas have raised \$498,000, and he appeals to her sister Southern States for contributions. The object is declared to be to Americanize and Southernize Mexico, looking to the establishment of a Southern Confederacy. Such course is to be taken as will not violate the neutrality laws —the Knights going to Mexico as emigrants, and becoming bona fide citizens under, it is said, Mexican sanction. The order is said to Gov. Floyd has gone to Virginia to recruit

Harvard Cellege Commencement.

Bosros, July 18.—The Harvard College commencement exercises took place to-day in the First Church at Cambridge. The church was packed to repletion. Among the prominent guests on the platform were Hon. Edward Everett, Governor Banks, Judge Douglas, Chief Justice Shaw, Hon. Solomon Parsons of Illinois, with many others. The exercises of the graduating class seemed to give much satisfaction. The degree of L L. D. was conferred upon the following gentlemen: Jas Walker, Ex-President of Harvard College; Hon. Wm. B. Reed, of Philadelphia; John Lathron Matley, of Boston, and Lord Lyons, British Minister, at Boston, Among those receiving the degree of D. D., Harvard College Commencement. Among those receiving the degree of D. D., are Bishop Affred Lee, of Deleware; Rev. Thos. Hill, President of Antioch College, and Rev. Wm. Brock, of London. The graduating class, to-day, numbers one hundred and six.

Boston, July 18.—The steamer (Nty of New York, Capt. Pegram, U. S. Navy, commander, leaves this port to-morrow, for the fishing-grounds of the British North American province.

Ex-Governor Hubbard, of New Hampshire, Ex-Governor Hubbard, of New Hampshire, United States Commissioner under the Reciprocity Treaty, and other officials, proceed in her to Newfoundland, where they will be joined by the British Commissioner, and proceed to define the fishing boundaries, as provided for in the treaty between the United States and England.

The city authorities of Obarlestown have appointed a Committee to arrange for a public demonstration of welcome to the first contract of the committee to the comm

lic demonstration of welcome to the fire Galway steamer that arrives there, and dock has been selected for her.

Attempted Escape from the Penitcutiary, Attempted Escape from the Peniteatiary.
Sixo Sixo, N. Y., July 18.—Six convicts, who were on the marble quarry at the prison, attempted to escape this P. M., by running past the guard. One of them, named John Rham, was shot by officer J. Sarles, the ball passing through, killing him instantly. Christian Beckstern, the notorious barglar and pickpocket, who was serving out his seventh term, was the ringleader, and evinced a determination not to be taken back alive. He made a desperate struggle with the principal keeper, B. F. Gulick, who was compelled to knock him insensible before he would yield. The others were soon captured by the officers. Time Fixed for the Departure of the Great

New Yoas, July 18.—The exhibition on board the Great Eastern will close July 28. She will sail for England via Halifax, August 16. The crowd on board to-day was larger than ever before, including the Chicago Zonaves.

Pire.

New Onleans, July 18—P. M.—J. S. Real & Co., hardware merchants, have been burned out. The fire is still raging.

New York, July 18.—In a shooting affray iast night, at Malta Saloon, between U. S. Deputy-Marshal John Dugan and a man amed Patsey McDermot, the latter received four pistol balla, but it is believed he is not fatally wounded.

The Zouave Cadets drill to-morrow even-ing at the Academy of Music, by invitation of a large number of most prominent citi-

A detachment of nearly four-hundred cops left here this morning for Fort Leaven-

The testimony yesterday, in the Walton-ditthews marder, strongly implicates Chas. leffards. Over 6,000 persons visited the Great Eastern resterday. Whole number since her arrival,

Heenan accepts Morrissey actallenge. The Heraid publishes a card, purporting to come from Morrissey, denying the authorship of

From Boston. Boston, July 18.—The annual commencement exercises of Harvard College, to-day, have attracted an unusual throng of visitors. The Governor, Executive Council, Mr. Douglas and others of office and eminence were escorted to Cambridge by the National

The Prince of Walca's Squadron St. John's, N. F., July 18.—H. B. M. steam gun-boat, Flying Fish, the advance vessel of the Prince of Wales's squadron, arrived at this port at eleven o'clock this morning. She left England on the first of July. The main squadron would leave Davenport on the 11th.

Later from Mexico. New Onleans, July 17.—The schooner Suffolk, from Vera Cruz on the 7th inst, arived here to-day. ved here to-day.

Mesars. Torre & Co., Bankers in the city o Mexico, have failed, with large liabilities.
Zuoloaga had escaped from Miramon, and
pronounced in favor of the Liberals.

A Prize-Fight Prevented. New York, July 18.—A 'prize-fight be-tween Robert Johnson and Ed. Carley, two well-known bruisers, was stopped this morn-ing by the police, after one round had been fought. The principals were arrested and

Sailing of the Persia. New York, July 18.—The Persia, for Liv-rpool, took 160 passengers and \$450,000 in pecie; also the New Orleans mails of the

ALBANY, N. Y., July 18.—Ex-President Martin Van Buren and John Van Buren were in this city to-day, on their way to Sharon

From New Orleans. New OBLEANS, July 17.—The schooner Suffolk has arrived from Vera Cruz, 17th inst.

Torri & Co., Bankers, at the city of Mexico, had failed. Liabilities large. Privageno, July 18-M.-River thirty-one ches by the metal-mark, and about sta-onary. Weather warm and cloudy, with

indications of rain.
Sr. Louis, July 18.—The river has fallen three inches in the last twenty-four hours, The upper streams are all falling except the Missouri, which is about Weather clear. Mercury 98°. uri, which is about stationary.

Another Tragedy in California- A Cal-

prit Shot Dead in a Court-room by a Woman.

A Mrs. Help, Says a California exchange, was visiting a female friend, at her residence in Carson Valley, California. Her husband and daughter, about seven years old, were with her. They came over the plains last year. The wife, in order to help support the family, had just opened a laundry. It appears that during the spring they had allowed a sick and frosted man to come to their house, and to whom they frequently gave meals. He was a thick-set, bad-looking man, apparently a mixture of Mexican, Indian and negro blood; has always been suspected of having been one of Tom Bell's gang of murderers. He lately returned there, and has constantly insuited Mrs. H. by improper advances, which resulted in his being often sent away. They live in a small boarded house, at the lower end of Carson-street. Night hefore last the fellow fired several balls through it, very nearly killing the husband

Night hefore last the fellow fired several balls through it, very nearly killing the husband and daughter. The wife escaped with her child to a neighboring tavern.

Yesterday afternoon there was a deal of excitement in relation to it, and about the middle of the day he came in advance of a mob, and took his seat on some lumber, directly across the street from the door, and it was supposed that they were then going to lynch him. It was subsequently ascertained that Judge Cradlebugh had issued a war-rant for his arrest, and that he had avowed

rant for his arrest, and that he had avowed he would kill the woman and her family, and which, judging from his desperate character, he would have done.

On the 2d instant, about three P. M., those in the room occupied by Wells, Fargo & Co., were startled by the near report of a pistol. On going to the door they found that the disturbance originated in the next room. It was ascertained that the fellow, having been arrested, had been undergoing in that room a preliminary investigation before Judge Cradlebaugh, who decided to hold him in \$500 bail for trial, which he sent for, the Judge temporarily clearing the room. Mrs. H. was an important witness against him and was calm and clear in her evidence. So soon as she ascertained that he was to be set

H. was an important witness against him and was calm and clear in her evidence. So soon as she ascertained that he was to be set free on procuring ball, she made her husband get up and go out, and she followed immediately. She had to pass directly behind the fellow, who was sitting down, leaning forward, with his head resting upon his hands. As she came behind him she suddenly draw a revolver, which, it seems, she had kept cocked, from under her shawl, coolly placed it within a few inches of his back, between his shoulders, and fired before the person nearest could arrest her arm. He started uppartly dropping the blanket from his shoulders, walked two or three steps, slezed a man by the shoulders to support himself, gave a gasp or two and expired. Mrs. H. calmly walked off through the crowd with her husband to her own home. Subsequent examination showed that the ball had passed through the heart and came out just below the left nipple.

Popular feeling is generally on the side of the woman, many justifying her as having done an act beneficial to the entire community, as well as essential to her own safety.

The BRODERICK MONUMET IN CALIFORNIA.— The San Francisco Alta Galifornia says that a number of plans for a monument to Broda number of plans for a monument to Brod-erick have been submitted to the Committee who have the matter in charge. The cost of executing the plans were from \$6,500 to \$24,000. The Alta has also seen another large and splendid plan by some unknown person, but the cost of this plan would amount to a sum far beyond any thing intended by the Committee, and far beyond their means. It is the intention of the Committee to meet soon and decide upon some one of the plans, but upon some to exceed \$8,000. With about \$5,000 already paid is, they feel warranted in making an engagement involving the sum of \$8,000 hready paid in, they leet warrantee in making an engagement involving the sun of \$8,000. The monument will be placed over the grave where the body now lies it Lone Mountain Cemetery, on an elevation known as "Mount Vernon."

SINGULAR GEOGRAPHICAL COINCIDENCE Singular Grographical Coincidence.—It is a curious fact that two lakes resembling those great sheets of water lately discovered by Captains Burton and Spike, in Eastern Africa, are laid down on a map published in the French edition of Dapper's African, (Amsterdam, 1686). Dapper puts the lakes some degrees too far to the South, but their relative position is the same as that of Sanganylica and Nyanza. None of the geographical journals have yet noticed this singular coincidence.

Parson Solomas is Egypt.—A correspondent of the London Newsmakes the very improbable statement "that M. Lesess, a this moment, has 10,000 French soldiery in the very heart of Egypt, whom he has introduced as laborers for the Sues Canal."

Marriage of a Prince to a Countess in

A Berlin correspondent writes in On Saturday the matrimonial union of Prince Peter of Arenberg with the County and Downger Caroline of Stahrenberg, are Counteen Kaunitz, was celebrated with great pomp at the cathedral of St. Stephen's, Vienna, in the presence of the whole beau monde of the Austrian metropolis. The story of this marriage is not an uninteresting one. Prince Peter is no less than sevently years old, and his new consort, the belebrated Count Kaunitr's daughter, is sixty-one. In early youth both laved each other tenderly, and would have got married but for the opposing wish of their respective parents. It is an old, a very old story, this kind of tale, and it is quite unnecessary, consequently, to dwell on details in this particular case, as all cases of the sort resemble each other, like leaves on the same tree.

resemble each other, like leaves on the same tree.

Suffice it to say that Prince Peter of Arenberg had to lead a daughter of Prince Charles de Talleyrand to the aftar, and that the young Countess of Kaunitz was united to a graf, or earl, of Strahremberg. Years flowed on, both the former lovers came to have children of their own, and thus their lives rolled on as most human lives do—a mixture of joys and sorrows, pleasures and pains. But, singularly enough, both the husband of Caroline of Kaunitz and the wife of Peter of Arenberg died at the same time, and accident throwing the two old friends once more together, they courageously resolved to carry out their original intention and get married. Hence the ceremony of Saturday last in the noble temple at St. Peter's, Vienna.

CURIOUS STORY - THE PATTERSON-BONA-PARTE FAMILY.-The Paris correspondent of the New York Courrier des Etats Unis, in his

last letter to that journal, says:

It is rumored that the death of Prince Jerome will furnish to his son, by his first marriage with Miss Elizabeth Patterson, an occasion to revive his claim as the sole heir of the august deceased. This is really the time for him to have his rights, if he has any, formally decided. It is true that the decision which would emenate from an imperial family council would not be very dubious, although certain members have, it is said, shown sthemselves favorable to the cause of the American lady.

Jerome was a minor when he was married to her by Bishop Carroll, and it was upon this plea of minority that Napoleon broke the union. To prove that the young marine officer had been enticed into the match by a premeditated scheme, teatimonials were produced to show that Miss Patterson had laid a wager that she would captivate and marry ast letter to that journal, says:

wager that she would captivate and marry the brother of the man, the fame of whose exploits had already filled the two continents. She won the wager, but only gained thereby a premeditated widowhood, and the grief o losing, while still living, the man whom she believed attached to her for life.

Confession of an Extensive Burglan.— A man named Madden, who has just been sent to jail for a long term in Canada, seem to have been seized with the confession mania to have been seized with the confession mann, and has written matter enough to fill nearly four columns of the Hamilton Spectator. His speciality has been burglary, and if we may credit his story, he has been constantly oc-cupied since his arrival in this country, nine years ago. His operations have extended over the Western and Eastern States, and a large part of Canada. Except in the number large part of Canada. Except in the number of his burglaries, he has been rather a small thief, his earnings at no time exceeding \$100 Boots, spoons, coats, oranges and other fruits combs and other articles of small value, seen to be all that his efforts secured. The co-fession, therefore, amounts to but little, e-cept the assurance that he is one of tho men that can not refrain from appropriating the property of others, no matter how small the profit of the dishonest acquisition. Cir-cumstances have made him a burglar, when nature never intended him for any thing but a "sneak-thief."

HOME INTERREST.

88 Clothes renovated and repaired, 120 W. Sixth Clothing renovated and repaired, 57 E. Third SE CARPENTER'S chesp Pictures, 20 Fifth-street.

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Examine the Photographs at APPLEGATE'S, corner Fifth and Main. Mark the place. 109-11

No. 30 West Fourth-street, is daily crowded by thos n search of good Likenesses. Call in. ## If you want a good Picture, call at the south west corner of Sixth-street and Central-avenue Pictures taken and put in nice gilt frames for twenty

five cents, in cases for twenty cents. Bring on the babies—you are sure to get a good likeness. SE 500 Smint Patterns-New Styles!—Ladies send your husbands to be fitted with Karpman's "New Style Shirt Pattern." It is easily made, and saves work. "Boston Shirt Factory," north-east

AR FARE! FARE! FARE!-ELEGANT FARE!-JUS received by express and steamsr, direct from Pari a line of beautiful Fans, new styles, richest in m terial, most chaste and elegant in finish.

Opera and Bridal Fans;

Broad Fan, white, red, blue and pink allk;

Broad Fan, white, red, blue and pink slik;
Silvered, spangled, embroidered slik;
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Card-cases, carved and pisin pearl shell;
Ports-momales, with chain, leather, silver, velvet;
Steroscopes and Views;
Steel Bracelets and Brooches;
Steel Bracelets and Brooches;
Steel Bracelets and Bldes;
Coral Necklaces and Ties;

Dress Garters.

JOHN D. PARK. 199-dwMATh N. E. cor. Fourth and Wall MARRIED.

MUCHMORE-MILLER.-On the 16th, by J. S. Wiles, Esq., Mr. William Muchmore, sen., of Por Union, Builer County, to Miss Phoebe Miller, of DIED.

CLIMER.—On Wednesday morning, July 11, at one o'clock, Harry Scott, son of Heary and Mary M. Glimer, aged 5 years and 8 mouths. Wedding and Visiting Cards, Engraved and Printed, Scale and Presses; De La Rue Stationery and Envelopes.

(Successors to H. H. Shipley & Bre.,)
193-ay

(Successors to H. H. Shipley & Bre.,) SPECIAL NOTICES.

CANDIDATE FOR CORONER.

Da. J. H. JORDAN (Physician to the Cinematic Cholera Hospital, In 188), will be a Cardidate before the Hamilton County Republican Convention for nomination for CORONER. Befers to Judge Storer, Dr. Pulte and Hon. John A. Gurley.

[1719-7*]

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SPECIAL NOTICES

ARSYILLD MONUMENT, PUR-arthy friends of herehold, at Monday evening both instant, the following synthesis, are ap-ted to collect rends in and of the particule of the said only these named are authorized to ace in missi.

4. Vard.—M. Walbs, J. H. Walbs, J. Merna ond Ward.—Hugh Reown, John McDennell, rd Ward.—Capt. P. Rogers, John Henry, Pa Unpnigar.

The actimenting will be hald at Hannan's Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, July 23, when the above committee will report. All citizens are invited to

PARTY NEVER PAILS. DANYILLE EAST. July 1, 1859 — Mr. Schon, Palmers Dear Dar Willing to benefit those who are trouble with eruptions and cutaneous diseases, I certify its agreat many cases have come under my personal of certation of the incalculable, benefit of Palmer Vegetable Coemette Lottom. I have said it for in past seven years, and never has a case come with my knowledge of its failing to be a benefit.

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JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky ; Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky;
Hon. Gov. MOGRHEAD, of Kentucky;
Hon. ROGER B. HANSON, of Kentucky;
Hon. LESLIE COORDS, of Kentucky;
Hon. W. H. WADSWORTH, of Kentucky;
Hon. R. W. THOMPSON, of Indiana;
Hon. LEWIS D. CAMPBRILL, of Ohio, and
Hon. HENRY STANBERY, of this tilly, have
been institute, and are gonddently expected.
A fine Pyrotichnic Dieplay will take place on the A fine Provide of the Constitutional Union Ticket, in Covington and Newport are respectfully invited to join as in this demonstration, COMMITTEE, (Charge Times,)

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